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A
TRUE RELATION OF
taking of ALBA-REGALIS, in the Ger-
man Tongue, called Stullweissenburgh, the
chiefe Cittie in Nether-Hungarie, which
was taken by the Christian Armie, the Twentieth of
September last past. 1601.

Bramston Sale, June, 1888.
Truely Traslated out of the German
Tongue.



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LONDON:
Printed by Ralph Blower, for C. B. 1601.

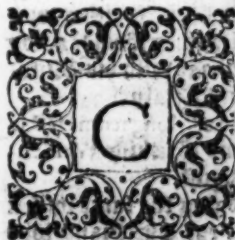
A
 REVELATION OF
 THE ALLEGORICAL
 AND SYMBOLICAL
 MEANING OF THE
 CHURCH OF ENGLAND
 AS IT IS NOW
 IN THE YEAR
 1801.

THEY TRUSTED TO THE
 TONGUE



LONDON
 Printed by Ralph Blower, for C. B. 1801.

7 The cruel Actions of the Turkish Emperours from time to time, against the Christians, with the winning of the great Citie of ALBA-REGALIS, from the Turkes, &c.



Wise and welbelov'd, be foze that we proceede to the Treatise of the taking of this Citie, we will first rehearse some particular Actions & proceedings of Soliman the Turkish Emperour, and of the situation and importance of the said Citie. As is to be reade in the Turkish Histories, that after the deeth of Selimus, the Eleventh Emperour, succeeded his sonne Soliman, who in the beginning of his Raigne, shewed himselfe to be of a very meke and tractable Disposition, and governing his Empire in quiet and peaceable estate, resembling a Lamb in nature, as being then but young and unexperienced: but after that he grew to ripe years, and that with th'increasing of his age, the olde Turkish Ambition and Tyrannie began to craepe in his heart: his loving lambe-like Disposition was converted to a most furious Lion-like rage, and dark, evencheable blood, th'first, in so much that all men were deceiv'd in their former hopes and expectations of him, for there was never any Turkish Emperour since the first springing of their Mahometan Religion until this day, that was so full of such annoy and ver Christendome as this Soliman hath bene.

First in the yere of our Saviour Christ 1522, he was led by his forces, and besieged the Greekish Wallenburgh which

in short time he took. Next went he to Rhodes, and there he shot downe the Wallles, the Turrets and Houses: holding and continuing his violent assaults for halfe a day together, insomuch that at one assault he lost 2000. of his men.

On the other side, the Christian Knights behaved themselves so valiantly that they repulsed him with small loss on their side: but at length, by reason they could not receive any ayde or succour which they expected, and further by reason of a great scarcitie of Wen, Munition and Victuals (he having continued his siege for the space of nine Moneths) they were constrained to yeelde him the Forts, together with great gifts and presents, conditionally, they shoulde enjoy their Lives and Goods: so that every one with his Wife, Children and goods departed thence into Italy.

Shortly after he surprised the Citie of Mongicum, situate on the Danubie, betwixt Osen and Grahls Weissenburgh, in the yeare 1526, the 26 of August.

Next hee repaired to Osen, besieging the same with a huge and invincible Armie, whereat the Christians who kept the same, despairing of any Rescue or succour, rendered it up unto him, upon Condition of their lives safetie: but he having possession thereof, kept not his agreement with them, but murdered the most part of them, and made the Residue of them Captives.

After this the King FERDINANDO went into Hungarie accompanied with CASSIMIRVS Marquess of Brandenburg, being his General under him. He took and Regayned many Citties and Castles from the Turks againe, but 2 Marquess dyed in that Iourney.

When Soliman understood thereof, he returned againe to Osen, molesting them with a violent siege, and lost eight assaults, but he continuing the same still without intermission, insomuch that the Woundes of the Citie being over-wearied, and quite tyred, they yeilded the Citie to the Tyrant againe, who most miserably murdered them all.

From

From thence he went to Pest, and Gran, & reduced them all to his will, and in this his fortunat vn-controlde vaine, no fort nor Castle was almost able to resist him. He also came vnto the Citie of Vienna in Austria, thinking to obtaine the same as easily as the others, and be-gist the same in 16. places rounde about with a strong sledge. The Soldiers of the Citie themselves fired thre of the Subbuttes, to the end they might not aduantage the Tyants, nor endanger themselves. They also annoyed the City of many thousandes of vn-necessarie persons, as, Spirituall men, Monks, women and Childzen: whereof the women and Childzen for the most part of them, fell into the Blood-bowndes Clawes.

In the Citie of Vienna remained onely 2000. menne, who making continuall sallies vpon the Enemie in their very Camp, took away 8. Barrells of Powder, whiche they had laide and appointed to vndermine the Citie, & blowing by the Walles in many places: but perceiving he could not preuaile, he was forced (God be praised) with shame to depart thence,

There was a speech given out of a thousand persons which the Tyant notwithstanding should haue taken and carried out of the neighbour countrie and villages.

This done, he departed towardes Constantinople, to circumcise his three sons, to wit, MVS TAPHA, MAHOMET and SELIM, which was done with great Triumph and solemnitie.

Also, in An. 1541. the said Soliman took in the province of Morea, diuers Cities belonging to the Venetians,

This Soliman being thus fully bent to spill the Christian blood, which to do, he neither spared Labour nor charges, not only in Hungarie and Austria, but also resolute (vpon confident hope of his continuing victories, leading altogether to the utter extirpation of the Christian Faith) to vnder his course also towardes Germany, and to that end, with a huge and mighty Host, he took his iourney by the Danubie a-

gaine towards Alba Regalis, in the German Tongue called Stulweissenburgh where he determined to make his seat in that kingdome, the same being the chiefest and principal Cittie both for strength and riches in all Pether Hungary, wherein also heretofore the Kings haue kept their Courts. Likewise, if at any time, their Kings desiring to holde their Courts in any other Cittie or Castle, and that in the same they chanced to dye, their Bodies were alwayes conueyed thither againe, where their Funerals were in most Royal sort celebrated, and were interred in a most stately & worthy Cathedral Church, which in former time was founded and built by Stephanus, father vnto Emericus King of Hungary, to the Honour of the blessed Virgin Mary: whiche saide Church is soe endowred with such abundance of Treasure and Priueledges, as it is accounted rare to exceede all others nere vnto it.

This Cittie is situated on a Boggie place, seeming also, together in Pens judgments invincible, for it is fortified and begirt with mighty strong Wallles and Bulwarkes, & hath also great Subburys therewith, with particuler and priuat entrances, likewise there are strong Gates which are also fortified with Bulwarks and Wallles against any suddaine incursion or inuasion of the Enemy: insomuch that it can not possibly be entred, neyther is there any ordinary access but vpon the Bankes & Wallles of Earth cast vp in the highest ground to trauel on. Moreover, it is guarded & strengthened with very deepe ditches. Also through the Cittie floweth a strong running River named the Sarwits.

This invincible Cittie was by composition taken by the saide Soliman the 2. of November, in An. 1543. and ever since hath bin possessed by those Infidels.

Also, together with this Cittie, he took many other places, and was then at the same time when Francis King of France would haue invaded Germany, surprising diuers Citties in the prouince of Elsh, whereof many of their Co-

French met him with the keyes in their handes: whereb
those Citties were not spoiled nor destroyed, by reason wher
of, the Emperour Charles (of worthy memory) was constrain
ned to leave the defence of Hungary to resist the French, and
besieged the Ile of Malta: but he was forced to leave the
same to his great Damage.

Soliman likewise took Iula and Sigeth, wherein that most
worthy Captaine, Earle Nicholas von Serin behaved him
selfe most valiantly, but at last was with all his people most
pitifully slaughtered.

The Tyrant then perceiuing that with his Tyranny hee
could no further preuaile against Christendome, hee caused
his first borne sonne called Sulcan Mustapha through false ac
cusations to be murdered in 1553.

And after that he had long time tyrannized, and grievously
molested Christendome, he ended his life at Pankirchen in
Hungarie.

From the Camp at Alba-Regalis, the 17.
of September, 1601.

Although that the Suburbes also were outward
ly fortified with a strong Wall, and with diuers
Bulwarkes as is already said, likewise guarded
on th inside with a mighty Ditch: all this not
withstanding (with the help of God) the Christi
ans took the Citie by main force and strength, howbeit that
the Turks making a mighty resistance both in shooting and
in continuation of fire, workes troubled vs greatly, but
finally, we perceiuing themselves to haue the worst, setting
the houses on fire (with small loss on our side) they forsooke
the Suburbes, and fled to the fort of Little.

The Christians immediately began the taking thereof, to
take the sands, and bring it to in great pieces of Ordnance.

to batter the cittie with ball.

In the aforesaid Subburys were found 20. pieces of Ordnance, which were all cast out of their carriages: also a great quantity of Hay, but the other goods, were all before carried into the cittie, by the Turkes.

In this assault were lost 16. of our men, and some others hurt, and among the rest, the L. V. becometh, who was shot in the right foot very dangerously.

Like wise, there was found great store of new grapine & Spunkion, and there was at that instant about 200. Christians relieved.

This day we began to batter the cittie with 9. pieces of Ordnance, with good hope to give an assault unto the Town: Whereunto our Souldiers are very willing and sozwarthe, insomuch that we hope shortly of some good.

Moreover, there is good store of Bran and Faggots provided for the filling up of the Ditches & wayes, which were very full of Water, and muddy with ball.

Notice is also given that the Beeg (a Turkish commander) with all his Horsemen (being 1000. fighting men) is in the cittie, and that they have also 30. great pieces of Ordnance, ready mounted in their carriages, with store of Munition and Victuals, which Horsemen together with the purchased Valachians, do daily sallie out upon vs.

From Prague the 24. of September. 1601.



This Day his Imperiall Majesty, (by his own messenger) hath received newes that the Cittie and Fort of ALEN-REGALIS (which be presently) was taken in order and manner hereafter following. First, when our men took the Suburres and Subburys, the L. Ruel examined the prisoners and other Forces Inhabitants: which place is the Cittie the Turkes held for their strongest & headquarter, and by their an-
were

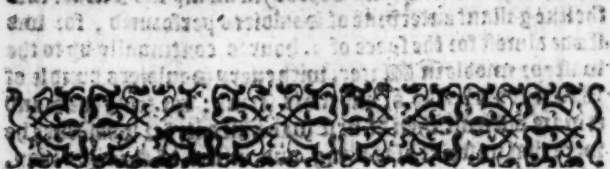
where they gathered, the Turkes helde the straits close for
 most strength, and as impossible for to be entered that way:
 whereupon the L. Ruel without delay, sent immediately 2.
 of his seruantes to espie & discover the same, whether it were so
 or no: who at their returne, confirmed the same to be true,
 discouraging then vnto him the scituation of the place, & that
 it was impossible to bring any men that way: But the L.
 Ruel making little account of their speeches, followed his
 first determination, and presently took 1000. horse, front &
 courageous footmen, commanding each of them to take his
 saggot or Babin vnder his Arme, and so went to the place
 prescribed, and as euery man passed on, according as neede re-
 quired, threw down his saggot or Babin to passe thereon o-
 ver the Bogge: In which brane exploit, himselfe with an
 hundred chosen men, marched foremost, to the notable ex-
 ample of all Christian Generals and Leaders: my selfe
 haue someth experience of many ballant and aduenturous
 exploits, but surely (my Lordes) in all my life I neuer saw
 the like gallant enterprize of souldiers performed, for we
 stode almost for the space of 9. houres continually by the
 waite or middle in water, with euery souldiers bundle of
 Babin at his backe, or vnder his Arme: but truly we found
 it more difficult then at first was deemed it, for whosoever he
 were that mistooke his footing, and missed of the right way,
 fell ouer head and eares into the water, and in such sort as
 that his fellows were faine to help him out againe. Yet all
 this notwithstanding being so perillous an enterprize, the
 souldiers were neuer once perceined to abate their courage,
 nor to cease vntillling to accomplish their Resolued enter-
 prize: but perceiving me with an 100. men before, and that
 I cared no better then the worst of them, they with their
 mounted courage & forwardnes, followed all together, and
 (with the special help of God) in the morning an houre before
 day, we gaue the assault vpon the strongest place. In this en-
 terprize we lost 6. men, & some 7. or 8. were wounded & im-
 thered

chered in the Shadda, (th' almightie God graunt vs his mee-
ayde and strength. Amen.

When the Turkish Centinel espied vs, with a great scree-
king and noise, seconded our Alarm, and was also after the
like sort fell upon them, and put them to flight.

Likewise, the Duke of Mercury (as he was appointed)
hearing the outcries and the noise of the Alarms, assan-
ted the Cittie in an other place, so amasing the Turke, that
they could not tel which way for to turne them-selues, nor
where to save themselue, and in that sort (God be prayd)
they were overcome. All the men, women and Childzen,
that came in the way in the first fury, were every one put to
the sword.

Thus was this invincible place wonn with maine force
and violent Armes, now againe reduced into the Chris-
tians power: after that it had so long time binne possessed by
those Infidels, to the great preiudice and hurte of all that
part of Christendome.



After this manner, you will see that the Duke of Mercury
having taken the Cittie, did not stay there, but went on
and on, and so came to the City of Constantinople, where
he was received with great honor, and the Duke of Mercury
did not stay there, but went on and on, and so came to the
City of Constantinople, where he was received with great honor.



From Vienna the 24. of September. 1601.

Vhen the Turkes perceived that (by the help of God) we had obtained the Citie, many of them (both men, women and Children) leaped ouer the Wallles into the Bogs, thinking for to scape, but as wel those which were not drowned or stoned in the mudd, as also the residue which were not then slaine in the Citie, were all taken prisoners and brought into the Christians camp.

In the Citie was great Hoze of powder (as some doe report 30000. waight) which the Turkes had dispersed in sundry places and churches.

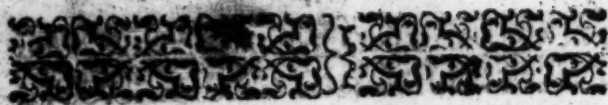
But when as now our men in the assault were running to and fro at vn-awares, or any of the Turkes witting of it, haue set the same on fire, and haue blowne by all the houses and churches about their eares: so that it should seme, that little more then the bare Wallles are left standing.

All the Riches and Treasore of the Turkes is consumed by fire, or else the poze Soldiers had gotten good pillage, (the citie being very Rich) but there was nothing at all saved except 300. imprisoned christians.

By the fire also, we lost 300. of our men, as also many pieces of Ordnance were molen.

We hope very shortly to heare good newes from Canis, Th'omnipotent God grannt his people power and strength

To whom, be all praise, Honor and glory, for euer and euer. Amen.



B Letters from Italy to London, Received the fower,
teenth of this present month of November, the taking
of the aforesaid Cittie of Canis: together with other
places by the christian Armie. Also, that the Turkish Ar-
mie understanding of the loss of Alba-Regalis comming in
a strong Host to surpris the same, besoze y the christians
shoulde fortifie it: were discomfited and put to flight, in
severall pitched Battalles, wherein many thousands of the
Turkes have bin put to the sword; together with the death
of two Balthas, Generals of the Armie.

The truth of all, will with the next Actes be made ma-
nifest. I beseech the Almighty God of his infinit goodnesse
and mercie, to continue his large benefite towards us,
against the Enemies of his Faith. To the Honor
and Glorie of his most holy and blessed
name, and the maintenance
of his most glorious

Cosel. Amen.

FINIS.



